

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1821.

[NO. 65.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

## TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,  
HARD-WARE, and  
MEDICINES.

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1st 78 J. MURPHY.

## Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the Book-Binding Business, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

## New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life. Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from eight to six cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a trial to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased for that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Willie, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

## Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.— Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. It is desired of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,

Bloomfield, Ken. North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

## Select School.

MR. JAMES H. LINSLEY has removed his Select Boarding School to Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 13 miles from New-Haven, and 65 from New-York; where he occupies one of the most elegant and commodious houses in the State; and the number of his pupils is limited to 15 only.

The principal design of the School is to prepare young gentlemen for Yale College, or any other University in the U. States. Students desirous of entering the Freshman Class in the College above named, will pursue the study of Arithmetic, Adam's Latin Grammar, Prosody, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin, Sallust, Greek Testament, and Daziel's Græca Minora.—Those desirous of entering a more advanced Class, will be instructed in Geography, English Grammar, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Algebra, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Heights and Distances, Plane and Spheric Trigonometry and Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Elements of History, Composition, Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, &c. with the Latin and Greek Languages continued through various authors.

In addition to the above will be taught, if desired, the French and Hebrew Languages, and the study of Botany as an amusement, during the floral season.

The terms for Board, Tuition, bedding, washing, fuel, candles, and room, are two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, payable half-yearly; the first half year in advance.

The discipline and government of this School will be addressed to the pride and honour of the student; and an appeal by letter to the parent will in all cases precede in any ultimate measure.—It is believed this school will be equal to any of the kind in the United States; as the number is more limited, the circle of sciences tendered to the student more extensive, and the undivided attention of the preceptor, insured to his pupils.

Gentlemen desirous of more particular information on the subject, are referred to the Hon. Stephen Elliott, LL. D. Thomas S. Grimké, Esq. Joseph Bennett, Esq. Benj. F. Hunt, Esq. in Charleston; to the Hon. James M. Wayne, Abraham Richards, Esq. Savannah; John Devereux, Esq. Newbern, N. C.; the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; the Hon. Henry W. Edwards, Edmund Lave, Esq. Washington city; William Gayman, Esq. Baltimore; John Spangler, M. D. Yorktown, Penn.; the Hon. Langdon Cheves, Philadelphia; the Hon. Peter A. Jay, Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq. Wm. Stillman, Esq. New-York.

And for general information, the subjoined Certificates are respectfully submitted.

MR. JAMES H. LINSLEY has received a regular education at this College, and sustained, while here, an excellent character, and a respectable standing in his class. He has been employed for some years as a teacher of youth, with success and approbation; and it is believed that he is qualified to give instructions in the various branches specified above.

JEREMIAH DAY,

President of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1820.

In the above recommendation, I fully and cordially concur.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,

One of the Professors of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 24, 1820.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. J. DAY, D. D. LL. D. to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, dated Yale College, Oct. 23, 1820.

DEAR SIR, There may, perhaps, be put into your hands, a copy of an advertisement of Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY, of this State, who proposes to establish a select School, for the accommodation of a small number of youths from the South.

Considering him as a man of estimable character, of liberal attainments, and correct principles; I have taken the liberty of furnishing him with a certificate, for the purpose of encouraging him in his proposed plan of instruction. Should any of your friends think proper to afford him their patronage, I trust they will not find their confidence misplaced.

With the highest respect,

Your obedient Servant,

JEREMIAH DAY.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Washington City.

P. S. A similar letter was also written by President Day to the Hon. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, LL. D. Stratford, July 20th, 1821. 6wt66

## House of Entertainment,

At the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CALMDEN, S. C.

M. M. McCULLOCH,

HAVING recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Dellesceline, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers, who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 3 62

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been credibly informed that there are persons on the north and south side of the Yadkin river, and on different roads leading to my ferry, who are and have been in the habit of telling travellers that I have quit keeping up my ferry, which I say is a grand falsity. And some of them have gone so far as to tell the traveller that I charge for a loaded wagon and team from seventy-five cents to one dollar, which is another falsity. I think it my duty, therefore, to inform the public at large, that I still keep my ferry up, that I have as good boats as there are on the river, and that they will be well attended to. The charges are as follows:—A loaded wagon and team, 50 cents; an empty, the same; a two horse wagon, loaded or empty, 25 cents; a cart, 25; pedler's wagon, with one horse, 25 cents; chairs, 25; a four wheel carriage for pleasure, with two horses, 50 cents; a carriage with four horses, the same; horsemen five cents; footmen five cents.

JOHN S. LONG.

August 12, 1821. — 3 62

## AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;  
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

TURNIPS—how to protect from Fly; OATS in the straw contrasted with Hay as Forage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Washington, 3d August, 1821.

Sir—I sowed five acres in turnips, but they have been almost all destroyed by the fly or burnt up. A neighbor of mine whom I deem the first of farmers, has saved his turnips by working the earth up to the young sprouts; whereby, first, the roots were made more distant from the great heat, and secondly the earth sprinkled on the young plants, prevented the fly from eating—the same effect was produced on cucumber and melon plants when young. This hint I give in haste, as many persons have not yet sown their turnips.

Oats cut with the straw and put in the crib, are better food for horses than hay, and one ton will go as far as two tons of hay—the former are all eat, and the latter being picked out by the horses from the racks, is half lost. Oats with the straw cost 50 cents per ton, and hay costs one dollar per ton. If, therefore, I sell my hay and buy oats unthreshed with the straw, I benefit thirty dollars in forty.

I trust that these two suggestions, will compensate for my neglect of agricultural subjects for some time.—I mean to destroy my racks—dry leaves and corn stalks must be my litter in the winter—Verbum sapient.

10th August, 1821.

I wrote a few lines to inform you of the ravages of the fly among my turnips, &c.—About a week ago I despaired of my crop, but threw on the rows burnt clods, and now to my joy, find a most agreeable change—many that I thought dead have revived—The fly has disappeared and new leaves pushed out, although my ground is very dry for want of rain. I mention this in haste, that others may save their turnips.—If we have not rain soon our corn will be all destroyed. I rely on turnips and straw to preserve my cattle. If others make the same experiment and are successful, we may have found a preventive against the fly, whilst we add a good manure.

Yours,

T. LAW.

## WORN OUT LAND—A MINE OF WEALTH.

FROM THE ALBANY PLOUGH BOY.

From the first settlement of America, lands have always been considered so plenty and so cheap by our predecessors, that little attention has heretofore been had to economise the soil.—Recently, from a variety of concurring circumstances, especially from the stimulating measures of numerous agricultural societies, it is found much to the interest and happiness of individuals to renovate worn out lands, as they have been called, in preference to submitting to the privations and miseries of seeking new lands in distant regions. Among numerous successful experiments to renovate worn out lands, the following well authenticated fact is worthy the notice of every farmer.—David Lawton, a Quaker farmer, from Rhode-Island, settled some years ago in the town of Washington, county of Dutchess, 13 miles east of Poughkeepsie. His neighbor, Amos Herrick, pressed him for some time to purchase 20 acres of land adjoining his farm, which had been lying in common, as worn out abandoned land, for seven years. At length Lawton purchased the 20 acres at \$5 an acre, payable in five years without interest, with the privilege to abandon at the termination of that period. Lawton's purchase was the sport of the neighborhood; it was pronounced worth nothing, as it was subject to a small tax, and that even mullen would not grow on it.—

The ensuing spring Lawton fenced in the 20 acres with substantial rails, and proceeded as follows:

First year, ploughed deep, sowed oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover seed; and a bushel of plaster, immediately after sowing, to the acre; and soon after the field became green, a second bushel of plaster to the acre; left the crop to rot on the ground, and permitted no creature to run on the land.

Second year, put on another bushel of plaster to the acre in the spring; there was a good crop of clover, which was again left to rot on the ground, and no creature permitted to feed on it.

Third year, nothing was done in the spring, but a vigorous growth of clover covered the whole twenty acres, which was ploughed in with 4 oxen to a good depth; the whole field smoked while the clover was in a state of decomposition. As soon as it was sufficiently rotted, the field was cross-ploughed, and when mellowed it was thoroughly ploughed for a crop of wheat, which was nearly got in, and in a sufficient quantity, in the month of September.

In the 4th year, reaped as fine a crop of wheat as Dutchess county had ever produced, which sold for two dollars a bushel. Lawton paid the purchase money before it was due, refunded all his expenses, and had \$20 in pocket. Two years after he refused \$50 an acre for the same land, and fairly turned the tables upon his sneering neighbours. The soil was a dark loam intermixed with coarse gravel.

CA-IRA.

## Desultory.

### INTEMPERANCE.

On looking over files of English papers the following instance of the horrible effects of the beastly practice of intoxication, presents itself:

"A very distressing event took place at the house of Mr. J. Christopher, inn-keeper, in Ecleston, near Leyland. A man in a state of beastly drunkenness, went into a room adjoining the one in which he had been drinking, and sat himself down upon a cradle in which a child was sleeping. The mother, that it might not be disturbed by the noise and confusion of the company who frequented the tavern, had removed into the retired apartment.—The anxiety she felt on seeing the cradle occupied by a drunken man may therefore easily be conceived—but the shock was inexpressibly increased, when, on removing the stupified brute, she found that the poor innocent had breathed its last, having died through suffocation."

Although we have not heard of any occurrence so shocking as this in our country, yet scarcely a week passes without a coroner's verdict being returned of one, sometimes two persons, dying of intemperance. This vicious propensity seems, indeed, to be gaining ground every day, notwithstanding the many fatal consequences which arise from its indulgence. Nor can this be a matter of surprise when it is considered, that spirituous liquors are now selling in some of the grog shops of this city at a price little higher than the price of milk. So long, therefore, as it can be got at this easy rate, and with so much facility, it is in vain to denounce the use of liquor, or to expect a diminution of the many accidents, and the innumerable crimes, consequent on its abuse. The evil must be attacked at its root: the number of dram shops must be reduced; and all kinds of liquors must be increased in price, before any effectual check can be given to intemperance. It is in the power of the police to withhold licenses from liquor stores. The general government might, by a tax on foreign and domestic spirits, lessen their consumption. We believe a measure of this nature would be generally acceptable. Considering that it would greatly increase the revenue, we trust that a project so essential to the preservation of public morals, will not be lost sight of.—[National Advocate.

### DOMESTIC COFFEE.

Rye, manufactured by a process similar to mulling, is becoming extensively a substitute for imported coffee. The manufacture has thus far been carried on chiefly, if not wholly, in Philadelphia, and almost every vessel from there to this

port brings ten, twenty, or even fifty barrels. It is perhaps a closer imitation of foreign coffee than any thing else which has been hit upon. It has been substituted in many respectable families. The price is from four to six cents a pound, not more than one fifth as much as the foreign article. [Dost. Rec.

Cobbett is publishing, monthly, a work entitled Religious Tracts, in numbers, at three pence each. The following are the titles of his three first numbers:—

No. 1. Naboth's Vineyard; or God's vengeance against hypocrisy and cruelty.

No. 2. The Sin of Drunkenness in kings, priests, and people.

No. 3. The fall of Judas; or God's vengeance against bribery.

Upon this publication, in his advertisement he says, "The six acts of parliament tying down the press, make an exception in favor of religious publications, and the author thought it hard, if he could not get his nose in among the privileged classes."

There was in June last, on sale at Mr. Ackerman's in the Strand, London, one of the most splendid specimens of Bibliography, which has ever perhaps been offered to the world. It consists of the History of Westminster Abbey, published by Mr. A. and this copy is characterized by the following circumstances—the letter press is on vellum, the eighty-four original drawings have been introduced, the titles of the drawings and the volumes, are by the late Mr. Tomkins, and the binding unites every point of magnificence, having cost no less than 278l. [\$1235 66.] The total cost of the three volumes in drawings, vellum, writing and binding, has been 1796l. (\$7982 22,) but the proprietor, gratified with the honor of preparing such a book, asks no more than 1500l. (6666 dollars 67 cents,) for it.

[Dem. Press.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

## THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

"Stuck o'er with titles, or hung round with strings,  
That thou may'st be, by kings, &c. POPE.

In your paper of the 13th, there is inserted an account of the peerage of England, amounting to several hundreds, whose descent is reckoned, in a number of instances, to ancestors of many ages past, as far as the days of William 1st, the Norman conqueror of the kingdom.—This detail of vanity has, however, as much falsehood as imposition in it; and, it may not be amiss for the American reader, or any one who bears the figure, and breathes the spirit of a human being, to be told the truth—that they may know at once their own equal value in the creation, and the worthlessness of those who have endeavoured to gild their own names with the insolent titles of nobility—and have abused the rest of mankind with debasing appellations of vassalage, villinage and slavery.

The heads of bands of freebooters, in every instance—the robbers and spoilers of people and countries, were they who assumed these sounding names and titles. And who are they who claim honor of being descended from thieves and murderers? William the conqueror, is the title of a bastard sprung from a barbarous woman, the chief of mongrel bands of sea and land robbers, who possessed themselves by force of a part of France—became a duke, and his spurious descendant, by like force, made himself king of England. Was he such who is the acknowledged head of this boasted nobility?—and what are then the bearers of the names of his vassals, who now tell the world, that they are as old as he; which, in their language, means nearly as good? The last need not be denied; but, though they are the sons of sons of men, who lived in his times, as every one now living is; yet it may be boldly said, that hardly any of these claimants of nobility can show that their fathers were even the title bearers, then, or for many ages after.—The continual wars and rebellions of the barons of former days, destroyed their persons and families—and transferred their confiscated estates and titles to the supporters of the strongest party. These new earls, dukes, &c. soon became, in their turn, the victims of new changes: and, after the destroying vicissitude of York and Lancaster successions, scarcely an old noble remained. Henry 8th accomplished the ruin of the rest; and still, as new men appeared with the old titles, the convulsions of religions, civil wars, and the blasting lewdness that came with the restoration of monarchy, swept away the last comers. But, from that



dissolute Charles 2d, was generated a race which took possession of the old titles "Bedford and Exeter, Warwick and Talbot," Monmouth, Richmond, St. Albans, Grafton, Buccleugh, Deloraine, and Southampton, dukes and earls—who, "in their flowing cups may be justly remembered"—as the sons of Lucy Waters, Quirionville, Nelly Gwynn, B. Villiers, &c. &c. A bastardy, that, joined with all the sycophants and sellers of their country to this day patented, makes up this noble list of English Peers under new, old and revived titles, with the presence, "that those whom they call fathers did beget them." J. M.  
Baltimore, July 26, 1821.

#### TITLES.

There is nothing which throws an air of greater ridicule upon our republican manners than the eagerness with which petty titles are assumed in New-England. A man cannot be elected to the higher branch of any one of our legislatures without being dubbed, for life, THE HONORABLE Mr. Such-a-one. A commission of Justice of the Peace makes a man an Esquire as effectually as an appointment from the renowned Knight of La-Mancha. Nay, if a man has recently purchased a beaver hat, or happens to possess a smooth and glossy coat, it will go hard with him if the next billet he receives is not directed to A. B. Esquire. Gentlemen, so far from being "dog cheap," as in the days of Elizabeth, are now scarcely to be found. We recollect a case, a few years ago, in the Circuit Court of the United States in this district, in which the defendant pleaded in abatement, that he was not sued by his proper title—as he was not a Gentleman, but an Esquire! and, after some argument, it was adjudged by the Court that he was no Gentleman; and the plaintiff had leave to amend, and call him Esquire.

In Virginia they understand this matter better. They speak of their distinguished men without title or addition—Thomas Jefferson, or James Madison, or James Monroe—is the Romans would speak of Paulus Emilius, or Caius Gracchus. As a mere question of taste, there would seem to be good reason for dropping these awkward and harsh appellations. Surely, "James Monroe, President of the United States," is a more dignified expression than His Excellency James Monroe, Esquire, President of the United States, &c. and so of the rest. Let us leave titles to those who need them; that is, to those who have no character or dignity without them.—Portsmouth Journal.

#### EDUCATION.

FROM THE MISSIONARY.

A PROFOUND Philosopher has remarked, that "knowledge is power." The dominion of man over other animals, is established and maintained by superior intelligence;—and the relative influence of individuals and of nations, is principally attributable to the advances which they have made in intellectual improvement, and to the acquisition of liberal and useful knowledge. The nations of antiquity which have acted the most conspicuous parts in the great drama of the world, have been indebted for their achievements to mental rather than to corporeal prowess;—and those distinguished personages who have towered in gigantic height above the subjected multitude, have gathered their most verdant wreaths in the fields of intellectual labour. Nor is the fact different in relation to modern times. The real glory of France and England is, at this day, less dependent on their fleets and armies, than on those venerable institutions of learning which insure growth and vigour to youthful talents, and excite the admiration of surrounding nations.

In our own country, most things which are either intrinsically or relatively excellent are in a state of progression;—but in many particulars we have not as yet arrived at national manhood. The science of government is probably better understood, and its principles more accurately defined, than any other; but in those institutions which are requisite to a truly liberal and classical education, we fall far short of the perfection attained by many of the nations of the old world. We have few if any literary establishments which, as it respects funds, libraries, apparatus, professorships, or the course of studies prescribed and pursued, can compare with those of a secondary order in Europe. We are far from acknowledging by these remarks, that we deserve to be treated with that literary contempt which has been liberally awarded us by a host of transatlantic writers. With as little of the spirit of national partiality or antipathy as attributes most bosoms, we are induced to believe, that there is no deficiency either in our genius, institutions or attainments, which is not the result of our recent organization, or the freedom of our constitution.—Perhaps many centuries may elapse, and much treasure must certainly be expended, before an Edinburgh or an Oxford can be reared on the Western Continent. While we look forward with cheering hope, we are

bound to pursue those measures which will hasten our elevation to the highest point of national improvement.

The appropriations which have already been made for the support of literary institutions of different ranks in our country—colleges, academies and common schools—are by no means proportionate to our national wealth, or adequate to the exigencies of our increasing population. The features of an illiberal and contracted policy are too visibly impressed upon many acts of legislation which have for their avowed, and ostensible object the promotion of literature, science and the liberal arts. But it is not yet too late to rectify former errors; and a judicious and decisive step at this crisis, may place all the States of the Union on elevated ground, and secure their institutions of learning against a liability of future embarrassment. It is only to give to the vast resources now at our disposal a proper destination, and in one century our country may be as distinguished for learning as for freedom. This may be the favoured spot where the human mind shall attain its tallest growth, and produce its richest fruit.

In these remarks we have had our eye upon a "Report, relative to appropriations of Public Land for the purposes of Education, made to the Senate of Maryland, January 30, 1821." The Resolutions appended to this Report, have already been the subject of some discussion, and will, doubtless, hereafter excite a more deep and general interest. The first resolution asserts, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union; and the second, That the States in whose favour Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other States. The two remaining resolutions make it the duty of his Excellency the Governor of Maryland to transmit copies of the Report, &c. to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting them to lay the same before their respective Houses; and likewise to the Governors of the several States, soliciting them to communicate said documents to their respective legislatures for their co-operation. A decision must be made by the general and state governments upon the important points contained in these resolutions. By the Legislature of New York they have already been rejected; and by those of Virginia and Connecticut they have been adopted. For the final decision we feel a deep solicitude, and its consequences will affect the remotest parts of our country, and extend to the latest ages of our national existence. We confidently believe that a more important question of internal policy never called for the calm and dispassionate investigation of our country—and strange to tell, it has as yet excited less interest and speculation in the State of Georgia, than the comparatively trivial inquiry, who shall be our next Governor?—or even who shall be elected a County Representative!

We are thoroughly convinced of the correctness of the sentiments advanced in the Report and Resolutions referred to above. It is a well known fact, that several of the old States which engaged in the Revolutionary War, embraced within their nominal limits vast tracts of waste and unappropriated lands. The charters of at least five states extended westwardly to the Pacific ocean, and others far beyond their present territorial boundaries. A question arose before the termination of that war which established our independence, whether the right of property in these lands should be vested in the United States or in the individual States which claimed them by their charters. In process of time this question was definitively settled. The jurisdiction over this territory was acquired by the united effort of all the States;—and it was to "THE UNITED STATES" that Great Britain, by the treaty of peace in 1783, relinquished all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof. The claims of individual States were one after another relinquished, till the United States acquired a title "unquestioned and unquestionable," to all the public lands as far west as the Mississippi. Louisiana was purchased of France for fifteen millions of dollars, and this sum, as well as the whole amount which has been expended to extinguish Indian claims, was furnished by the Treasury of the United States. These facts are matter of public history, and establish the common interest of all the States in the public land. On these points the Report is, in our estimation, very conclusive. "So far, therefore, as acquisition of public lands has been made by purchase, it has been at the common expense; so far as it has been by war, it has been by the common force; and so far as it has been made by cessions from individual States, it has been upon the ground expressly stipulated in most of the acts or deeds of cession, that the lands should be 'considered' to use the words of the act passed for that purpose, by the State which made the largest cession, 'as a common fund, for the use and benefit of such of the States as have become, or shall become, mem-

bers of the confederation or federal alliance of said States, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall faithfully and bona fide be disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

So far as these lands have been sold, and the proceeds received into the public treasury, and indeed, so far as their avails have been appropriated for national and not for state purposes, so far have ALL the states enjoyed a just and proportionable share of the benefit. But from this common fund, large appropriations have been made for the support of colleges, academies and common schools, in some of the States and not in others. It was perfectly natural in Congress in organizing a new State or Territory, to make certain reservations for the purposes mentioned above: but to us it appears strange indeed, that it never occurred to our national government, that they were applying the joint property of all the states to the exclusive benefit of individual States;—and that the principles of equity and justice required a proportionate appropriation in favour of all the members of the Union. It is of no avail to say, that the public lands devoted to the promotion of learning were embraced within the geographical limits of the several States and Territories in whose favour the appropriations were made. The exclusive title to these lands was vested in the United States, and it was an express stipulation, that they should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of all the members of the compact, both new and old. Nearly THIRTY MILLIONS of dollars have been given, from the national fund, to eight States and two Territories for the promotion of learning, while sixteen States which are equal proprietors of the public lands, and which consequently have an equal right to their proportionate share, have received no appropriation for literary institutions whatever. To equalize the operation of this system, already commenced, these States ought to receive between eighteen and nineteen millions of dollars. Rising two millions and a half would fall to the share of the State of Georgia. This estimate of the sums yet due to the excluded States, is founded on the number of acres which they respectively contain, a principle of calculation expressly recognized in the appropriations, already made.

Congress ought not to hesitate to perform this act of justice towards those States which have as yet derived no individual benefit from the sales of public lands; which have from this quarter no literary fund for the use and glory of ages yet unborn. The unappropriated lands belonging to the United States were estimated in 1813, at Four Hundred Millions of acres, which, at a moderate calculation, were worth eight hundred millions of dollars. A very small proportion of this, would extinguish the claims in question. This subject will probably be referred to the Legislature of our State during the next session, and it appears to us highly important, that it should be made the topic of free and liberal discussion. The editors of newspapers may do much to enlighten the public mind, and prepare the way for the triumph of justice by the establishment of our claim as a State upon a fair and equitable proportion of the common property of the Union. We confidently hope that his Excellency the Governor will make this business an object of prominent recommendation to the ensuing Legislature, and that such measures will be adopted as will insure to GEORGIA and the other excluded States an equal participation in the blessings which result from a liberal and judicious disposition of the public funds. Should the principles expressed in the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland be supported, and the contemplated appropriations for the establishment of schools, academies and colleges be obtained, we venture to affirm, that no nation under heaven would be more liberally and permanently furnished with the means of intellectual culture; and we may, without the aid of inspiration, safely predict, that the salutary influence of this measure would continue to operate till the pillars of our political system shall fall, and the last vestige of our national existence be blotted out forever.

The publishers of a certain book, in Connecticut, advertised it for sale, price so much in boards. A farmer, desirous of purchasing a copy, and having a saw mill on his place, loaded his waggon with boards, and proceeded to the publisher, a journey of several miles. Upon receiving the copy, he pointed to the waggon as containing the pay for it, to the surprise and great diversion of the book-seller and by-standers. The countryman, boards and all, had to retrace his steps, without being accompanied by the wished for book.

Hume commenced a poetical effusion, thus:

"God did at first make man upright—but 'HE,"

To which another poet added:

"Would surely have continued so—but 'SHE."

#### INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

#### FROM SIERRA LEONE.

From the Norfolk Herald of Aug. 15.

In the schr. Emeline, from Martinique, came passengers Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, who went out with the colony of colored people to the coast of Africa, from this port, in January last. They left Sierra Leone the 16th of June, in an English vessel, bound to Barbadoes, whence they proceeded to Martinique to procure a passage to the United States. The agents of the colony had succeeded in purchasing from the natives a tract of land, between 30 and 40 miles square, to leeward of Sierra Leone, and about 5 or 6 degrees of N. latitude. The situation was believed to be very favorable for the contemplated settlement, and as healthy as any spot along the coast—the land fertile, and supplying abundance of good water. The colony were to take possession of their new territory immediately after the rainy season. We learn that the colonists had generally been healthy, and were perfectly satisfied with their prospects. One of them has returned with Mr. Bacon, but will accompany him back on his return to Africa—of the precise period of which, we are not informed.

Mr. Bacon and his lady had both suffered from ill health, which, as we understand, was the principal cause of their return to the U. States.

Another of the Alligator's prizes, in charge of Midshipman Hossack, has been recaptured by the prisoners, who, being allowed to come upon deck, for the benefit of fresh air, rose upon the prize crew. She was carried to Cayenne, where the Americans were treated as privateersmen, nor could the public authorities be convinced that they belonged to the United States' service, but sent them off as prisoners to Martinique, to be conveyed to the United States in a French ship of war.

It was apprehended that another prize to the Alligator had been retaken, as she was seen by the vessel in which Mr. Bacon left Sierra Leone, returning towards the coast.

It is evident, from the recapture of two (and possibly three) of the Alligator's prizes, that the naval force employed by our government for the suppression of the Slave Trade is not adequate to the purpose. Small vessels, it is true, are indispensable; but they cannot carry men enough to put a sufficient prize crew on board of every vessel they capture; therefore it would perhaps be advisable to send a sloop of war and a schooner in company.

#### DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

From the National Intelligencer.

Information has been received in this city, by the way of Martinique, which leaves no doubt of the fact that the Emperor of France has paid the debt of nature.

This event took place on the 6th of May, at the Island of St. Helena—dissection being made of his body, the cause of his death was discovered to be a cancer in the pylorus, (scirius pylorus), which seemed to have been long forming itself, but whose progress should have been stopt by the dilatation of the liver as the cancer increased.

His remains have been buried in a romantic situation, forming a part of the grounds of Longwood, and previously chosen by himself.

His obsequies were attended with all military honors. His corpse was exposed upon a state bed, and was visited by all classes of the population of St. Helena.

Two British men of war were dispatched to carry to England the news of this event. The last of those vessels touched at the Island of Ascension on the 21st of May, and the Com. Sir George Collier, left that island on the 27th of the same month with H. B. M. ship Tartar.

BOSTON, AUG. 9.—The sea serpent was seen yesterday about half past 12 o'clock, by the officers, crew and passengers of the schr. Cash, Capt. Beal, from Bowdoinham. He was first seen by Mr. Asa B. Hagins, a passenger, about 1½ miles N. E. of the Graves, moving towards Nahant; his motion was slow, and apparently playful, with his head raised from the water about three feet. The circumference of the animal was about the size of a common barrel; his head shaped like that of a horse, and the protuberances on his back were about six feet apart. The sail of the schr. was taken in, and the serpent kept in distinct view more than 30 minutes;—his length appeared about 60 feet, but having no glass on board it could not be ascertained with certainty.

To these facts Capt. Beal, Mr. Sampson, the mate, and Mr. Hagins, are ready to testify, and authorize this statement.

#### EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

BELLEFONTE, (PA.) AUG. 4.—On Wednesday last, the steeple of the court house, in this borough, was struck with lightning, and only prevented from being destroyed by the circumstance of its having a rod suspended from it, on the principle laid down by Franklin. The conductor was identified with an iron rod connected with the steeple, on the top of which iron rod

was a small cedar ball. On this ball the discharge first fell, grinding it into dust, without injuring the house, until it reached the place where the rod terminated, which was unfortunately broken off a few feet from the ground. The lower end hung directly opposite one of the windows of the house, and the iron connected with the shutters and frame, served to conduct the electric fluid to the wall, through which a part of it entered directly under the window frame, making a considerable breach on its escape, in the inner part of the wall. Another portion of it passed down the outside of the wall, and from thence on to the bodies of a considerable number of sheep, killing eight of them, and injuring several more.

Had the conductor not been broken, but the lower end rested on the earth, as it first did, the house would not have been injured in the smallest degree, nor a sheep hurt. We consider this circumstance as a convincing practical demonstration of the safety of houses, from the effects of lightning, that have conductors affixed to them, and goes to confirm Franklin's theory in a positive degree.

#### NORFOLK, AUGUST 8.

Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a party of sailors, shipped for a vessel lying in Hampton Roads, were proceeding down in a boat to go on board, one of them leaped into the river while they were passing Fort Norfolk, apparently with the intention of drowning himself, but soon after reappeared above the water some distance astern of the boat. His messmates instantly put about and rowed towards him, upon which he uttered a loud laugh, and again plunged beneath the water, from which he was never seen to rise again. His name was James Morris, and he was a native of Yarmouth, (Eng.) (Herald.)

#### KNOXVILLE, TENN. AUG. 7.

An extraordinary occurrence.—Four children, from 3 to 5 years of age, were found lying in the yard of their parents on the 29th July, 1821, out of their senses and appeared to be distracted. They would fight and bite themselves, like mad dogs. The doctor was immediately sent for. He gave physic; it was like not to operate; he repeated until he gave them about ten doses. It then operated; after an examination it was found that they had discharged a few jimson seed, and on further examination it was found where they had broken open the jimson burs and eat the seed. They continued delirious for about six hours, and some about twenty-four, and then recovered their right state of mind and their common state of health shortly after.—Register.

#### NEW-YORK, AUG. 17.

The Franklin, 74, Commodore Stewart, now riding at her anchors off the Battery, excites the wonder and admiration of the assembled thousands who visit one of the handsomest promenades in the world.—This elegant ship will soon take her departure on a three years' cruise, and we understand that several of the first men in the different sciences will form a part of the expedition, their objects being merely for discovery and improvement. Nothing, perhaps, ultimately, will redound more to the honor and interest of this country than the facilities afforded by government for the improvement of the navy, and the arts and sciences.—Gazette.

#### LAUDANUM.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 7.—It seems almost as necessary to keep the public alive to the dangers incident to the use of this medicine, as it is to acquaint them with the many serious accidents which occur from the indiscreet use of Fire Arms. About six o'clock in the afternoon of last Tuesday, a child in Lombard street, six weeks old, being indisposed in its bowels, a woman who was sitting with its mother recommended two drops of laudanum. The mother hesitated, but was persuaded to adopt the remedy recommended. A little water was put in a tea spoon, and the laudanum dropped in and given to the child. The consequence was, the child died in about six hours.—We have been unable to ascertain whether the laudanum was dropped with care, but we think it probable it was. The dose was too large for so young a child; but if the laudanum had been fresh from the Druggist's, it is not probable it would have been attended with fatal consequences. It is a fact which ought to be impressed upon every one who ever uses or administers laudanum, that when it has been laid away for sometime, the spirit evaporates and the opium concentrates, that two drops from the bottom of a phial, which has been permitted to evaporate, will be equal to twenty drops just got at the Druggist's. [Dem. Press.]

St. Louis.—This town, which has in a few years sprung up from the wilderness, is acquiring great commercial importance. It is said that a bustle constantly prevails in the arrivals and departures of steam-boats; one of which was about to leave that place for New-Orleans, with a cargo of furs and peltries, valued at \$50,000, besides 100,000 lbs. of lead. The Missouri Fur Company are now fitting out an expedition for the Missouri mountains and the head waters of the river Colorado. There are, it is said, ninety steam-boats on the Mississippi.—National Advocate.





# SALISBURY

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1821.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from a gentleman in the Forks did not come to hand in time for the present paper. We will examine it, and if consistent with our rules, it shall appear in our next.

"Billy Radicle" is under consideration; but our present opinion is, that there is in the picture too great a resemblance to another, to call it original. New names and words do not always denote new ideas.

"The Farmers' Club" will favor us with one or two numbers more, before we come to a decision.

## Western College.

On Wednesday, 29th of August, the Trustees of the Western College met at Lincolnton, agreeably to appointment. The Rev. Dr. M<sup>r</sup>ree was chosen President, Col. Thos. G. Polk Secretary, and Maj. Lawson Henderson Treasurer.

After transacting considerable preliminary business, the Trustees proceeded to ballot for the location of the College; and after numerous ballotings, a site on the town commons of LINCOLNTON, offered by the citizens of the town, was made choice of. The Board adjourned at a late hour.

Thursday, August 30.—On motion of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Resolved, 1st, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees be, and they hereby are, presented to all those associations and individuals who, by donations or subscriptions, have contributed to the funds of the Western College.

Resolved, 2d, That it is with peculiar emotion the Board of Trustees contemplate the fair daughters of our country, both in their associated and individual capacities, in the train of the benefactors of our infant institution.

Resolved, 3d, That all contributors to the funds of the College shall have their names, and the sums respectively contributed, committed to suitable record, and deposited in the archives of the College.

Resolved, 4th, That if any individual or family shall contribute sufficient to support a professorship, the said professorship shall forever be called by his or their name.

It was also Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees be presented to all those who have offered sites for the Western College.

The Board elected Gen. Joseph Graham, Rev. J. M. Shatt, and J. F. Brevard, Esq. Trustees, in place of the Rev. J. Culpepper, the Rev. C. A. Storke, and J. Nesbet, Esq. who declined acting as Trustees.

The Board also elected eleven additional Trustees, viz: J. Fullenwider, Esq. R. Williamson, Esq. Rev. J. Hill, A. Hoyl, Esq. Col. J. Hoke, Rev. H. Queen, Rev. J. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Morrison, Maj. R. W. Smith, Col. William W. Erwin, and Gen. E. Jones.

It was Resolved, That the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees be on the 2d Wednesday of February.

Col. Thomas G. Polk having resigned, Mr. V. M<sup>r</sup>bee was elected Secretary of the Board.

On motion, Resolved, That the Secretary pro tem. be authorized to select such parts of the minutes of this Board as, in his discretion, may be interesting to the public, and communicate the same to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, for publication.

By order of the Board.

R. H. BURTON, Sec. pro tem.

The location of the Western College is now settled—and we rejoice to say, settled in apparent harmony. We were present at the meeting of the Trustees; and from the multiplicity of interests and views that seemed at first to exist among them with respect to the location, there was reason to fear that it would not be settled without creating disappointments and heartburnings that would not easily be allayed. We witnessed the great interest that was manifested, and the talents that were displayed, during a long discussion on the eligibility of different counties for the site of the College; and we witnessed, during the numerous ballotings that took place, the hopes and fears that alternately gladdened and depressed the expectations of the Trustees; and we confess we were inclined to augur rather unpropitiously of their future unanimity and success; but after the question of location was settled, they magnanimously sacrificed their private feelings and interests to the general welfare of the Institution, and cordially united in adopting measures best calculated to carry it into successful operation.

Some of the Trustees were disappointed, whose great exertions and liberality in favor of the College would naturally entitle them to succeed in their wishes; but we believe, from our partial knowledge of those gentlemen, that they are possessed of too noble and generous dispositions to be induced to withdraw their influence, their talents and their wealth from the Institution, for a small disappointment.

The subscriptions to the funds of the College have been liberal; but it is to be regretted that a considerable portion of them are conditional. The funds actually at the command of the Trustees now, are not very large; it is believed, how-

ever, that they will be doubled before the annual meeting of the Trustees on the second Wednesday of February; after which, it is expected, contracts for building will be entered into; in the mean time every exertion will be used to augment the funds, by soliciting donations, subscriptions, &c.

## EDUCATION.

We invite the attention of those gentlemen who are to compose our next General Assembly,—and of all who feel any interest in the subject, and what man can be indifferent?—to an article in this week's paper (under the above head) from the *MISSIONARY*, a most ably edited paper, published at Mount Zion, Ga. It is a subject interesting to all the old states, but to some more than others. Whether the old states shall receive the same proportion of the public lands that the new states have severally received, is a question in the decision of which North-Carolina should feel a most lively and deep interest. Our present college is now languishing for the want of funds; and a new one is about starting into existence, with no other means of support, no other hope of success, than the liberality of individuals; and the elementary schools, which our constitution makes it the duty of the legislature to establish, and to provide with teachers at the public expense, are nowhere to be found! And why? The want of funds, can be the only answer.

But if the object of the Maryland resolutions be attained, we shall at once be put in possession of about one million of acres of public land, which, at a very moderate computation, will be worth one million of dollars. This would enable us to endow our colleges richly, and to create a fund for the support of common schools, which would secure to our posterity to the end of time, that best of all terrestrial blessings, a CULTIVATED MIND.

There can be little doubt that all the old states, except New-York, will adopt the Maryland resolutions; if so, the object is accomplished. At least, we can see no reason why any state, new or old, should be opposed to them. New-York may feel herself above receiving even her just dues; she may have funds sufficient to complete her Grand Canal, (enough, of itself, to immortalize her name,) and to provide liberally and adequately for the general diffusion of knowledge among her citizens; but other states are not thus favored: they feel their inability (letting alone roads, canals, &c.) to provide as they wish, and as the wants of the community require, for the support of education, both in the higher and lower branches: And they will not readily believe, that a state, as intelligent and patriotic as New-York, will stand in the way of their being placed in a situation which shall elevate them above want. These resolutions will probably be laid before our General Assembly at its next session; and there cannot, we should think, be the least doubt of their unanimous adoption.

## ROADS.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in South-Carolina, to a member of the Rowan Agricultural Society, has been communicated to us for publication:

"Those who understand their value, will view with great satisfaction the formation of Agricultural Societies in any district, and more especially in those, which, growing large quantities of bread stuff, depend on its advantageous sale for their profit. Such, sir, is the situation of Rowan, Mecklenburg, &c. in which a Society is just organized.

"A question naturally arises as to the manner in which an abundant crop is to be distributed, when produced? Will you first excite the hopes of the husbandman, by informing him how he is to make his land fertile and his labor productive, and then crush them by a discovery that he has either no market, or such a one as shall absorb one-third of his produce in its conveyance thereto? This is the case in some districts; and from what does it arise? the want of Roads. For instance: it is understood, that at this moment there is plenty of corn, flour, &c. in the great provision districts of North-Carolina;—here, it is altogether different. At Charleston, northern corn is ever cheap; and the contributions levied on South-Carolina by the middle and eastern states are tremendously heavy, amounting to a sum that would enrich the frontier counties of the two states, if they had but a Road to Market. For years have their respective citizens been deceived as to the true remedy for this evil; and there have been more money and time (for, as Dr. Franklin has well observed, "time is money") expended on *Pivers*, than would have paid for a paved Road from the northern line of North-Carolina to Charleston.

"I hope I may not be deemed dogmatical, in thus boldly asserting that communities so enlightened, have been so long in error. I can only appeal to *experience*, and to the nature of the traffic carried on by the small farmers in their wagons.

"But how is the remedy for this gross misconception of the legitimate correction of the evil, to be discovered? I reply,—In the efforts of the Press. Instead of ingenious essays, tending to prove the necessity of opening channels of communication, their columns are crowded with matter useless, if not offensive; a ridiculously sedulous attention to European affairs, or regulations of the cabinets of foreign powers. Indeed, in this country, it is free in the eye of the law; but not so in the eye of its proprietors. This proprietor holds a share in a River Navigation; that, in a Steam Boat; another, supposing that two towns cannot flourish at one and the same time, fancies his own may be injured; and like a Scottish landholder, to whom some merchants proposed to build on his property, we are told that too easy a communication with the sea coast will ruin all the intermediate places. I have heard this sentiment from merchants of this town; and there is nothing the traders dread like free intercourse. It will jilly accord with extortion and exorbitant charges: It will rescue the small farmer from their merciless fangs. The poor Scotchman dreaded the advance in the price of eggs and the introduction of the London fashions by the mail coaches,—morally speaking, a much more legitimate cause of alarm than that of our inland traders.

"I hailed with satisfaction the establishment of a Press in Salisbury. \* \* \* I had long thought on the subject; and in the course of the last winter, I sent a communication to the editor. He was obliging enough to insert it. Its contents will develop my views as to the important situation occupied by Salisbury; a situation, under a commonly good system of Roads, by far the most commanding in the Southern States. To the paper itself I beg to refer you. It is to be found in the Western Carolinian of the 30th January, 1821."

The following is the population of the several counties in this State, as published in the late census, as published in the Raleigh Star. This abstract, much more acceptable, had the distinction been made between the whites and blacks. We shall be able to do this, however, when the census is officially published at Washington.

Ashe	12,534	Johnson	9,607
Anson	4,335	Lenoir	6,799
Buncombe	10,442	Lincoln	18,147
Burke	13,411	Mecklenburg	16,895
Beaufort	9,850	Martin	6,320
Bladen	7,276	Moore	7,128
Bertie	10,805	Montgomery	8,693
Brunswick	5,480	Northampton	13,242
Camden	6,347	Nash	8,185
Cumberland	14,466	New-Hanover	10,866
Currituck	1,098	Onslow	7,016
Carteret	5,609	Orange	23,492
Columbus	3,912	Pitt	10,001
Chatham	12,661	Pasquotank	8,008
Chowan	6,464	Person	9,029
Craven	13,394	Perquimans	6,857
Cabarrus	7,248	Rutherford	15,351
Caswell	13,252	Rockingham	11,474
Duplin	9,744	Richmond	7,537
Edgecombe	13,276	Randolph	11,331
Franklin	9,741	Robeson	8,205
Guilford	14,511	Rowan	26,009
Granville	18,222	Surry	12,320
Gates	6,837	Stokes	14,033
Green	4,533	Sampson	8,908
Hyde	4,967	Tyrrell	4,319
Halifax	17,237	Wayne	9,040
Hertford	7,712	Wake	20,102
Haywood	4,073	Washington	3,986
Iredell	13,071	Warren	11,158
Jones	5,216	Wilkes	9,967
Total	668,829		

\*The return from Craven is not altogether complete; yet the statement of the population of that county as it now stands, is believed to be nearly correct.

Population of the principal towns, included in the aggregate amount of the counties in which they are situated, viz:

NEW BERN.		WILMINGTON.	
Whites	1,475	Whites	1,098
Slaves	1,920	Slaves	1,433
Free colored	268	Free colored	102
	3,663		2,633
FAYETTEVILLE.		EDENTON.	
Whites	1,918	Whites	634
Slaves	1,337	Slaves	860
Free colored	277	Free colored	67
	3,532		1,561
RALEIGH.		WASHINGTON.	
Whites	1,177	Whites	474
Slaves	1,320	Slaves	517
Free colored	177	Free colored	43
	2,674		1,034

We regret, says the New-York American, to announce the death of Mr. JOHN SCUDDER, the proprietor of the American Museum, who expired this morning, in the 45th year of his age.

Perhaps no institution of the kind in the United States, has excited greater admiration, both of citizens and foreigners, than the museum of Mr. Scudder. His zeal in collecting the various curiosities afforded by the mineral and animal kingdoms, could be surpassed only by the skill with which he arranged them. He has delighted the eye of taste at the same

time that he has presented an innocent enjoyment for our youth, and supplied the most interesting subjects for speculation to the philosopher and the sage.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NOTICE.—That application will be made, at the next General Assembly, to divide the county of Rowan.

Should this not succeed, application will be made to procure the establishment of Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, with all the rights, powers, and privileges of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions within this state;—one of said courts to be located within the limits known as the Forks of the Yadkin; the other in that section of the county lying north of the main Yadkin river, within said county, known as the Lexington side of the river.

August 21, 1821.



## MARRIED.

In Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 14th ultimo, Mr. Daniel McRee, to Miss Jane Weddington.

## Take Notice.

THE firm of MOSES A. LOCKE & CO. having dissolved more than two years since, it was hoped that all debts due to said firm would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE,  
EZRA ALLEMONG.

4th September, 1821.—Sw65

## Estate of Chs. M<sup>r</sup>Pheeters.

THE subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Charles M<sup>r</sup>Pheeters, dec. at Aug. term, 1820, and qualified according to law. Shortly afterwards, advertisements were posted up at the court-house and other public places, requesting the creditors to come and make known their just claims. The consequence was, a number came accordingly, and did so.—But I know to a certainty there are a number yet to bring forward. It is hoped they will come forward as early a date as possible, that I may have a rule to walk by, to ascertain how much the said estate is in debt. Preparations are now making, by an order of court, for sales of land to liquidate all the debts that remain unpaid. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be dealt with as the law directs.

No claim whatever shall be admitted, unless strictly brought forward agreeably to law, as I have been imposed on very much by an artful, designing man, to whom I gave too much indulgence—not ignorantly, but inadvertently.

ROBERT STUART, Adm<sup>r</sup>.

August 28, 1821. 2wt66

## Notice.

SOMETIME since an elderly man, who staid at my house over night, left under the pillow on the bed in which he slept, an old fashioned SILVER WATCH, to which is appended a seal with a very singular device. The name of the person is not recollected; but it is believed he lives on the plantation belonging to the late Judge Lowrie. The owner, by identifying the watch, can have it at any time, on paying for this advertisement.

THOMAS HOLTON.

Salisbury, September 4, 1821. 65t

## Taken Up.

AND committed to the Gaol of Cabarrus County, on the 24th day of this month, a negro MAN and WOMAN. The man calls himself Geo. Washington, and the woman says her name is Nelly. The man says he is the property of George Berry, in South-Carolina, Waxhaw District, and the woman the property of John Barnes, of said District. The man is nearly white, appears to be about 30 or 35 years old, five feet ten inches high; the woman appears to be about the same age, five feet high, and dark complexion. Their owners are requested to come forward, according to the act of Assembly, and receive them.

JOHN E. MAHAN, Gaoler.

Concord, August 27, 1821.—2 65

## Days of Sale Altered.

WILL be disposed of at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th days of September next, all the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Milch Cows, Calves, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. and likewise, some Household Furniture. Also, his Distillery, containing two Stills, one of 110 gallons, of a superior quality, and one of 60 gallons, with a complete set of hogsheads and troughs.

Terms of purchase will be made known at the time of sale.

At the same time, the subscriber will rent to the highest bidder, (unless previously rented by private contract,) for one year, the Plantation, with all its appurtenances, on which he now lives.

THOS. HOLMES.

August 28th, 1821. Sw64

## Philip Mock's Estate.

NOTICE.—At Rowan County Court, August term, 1821, the subscribers obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Philip Mock, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

JACOB MOCK,  
WM. SPURGIN, Adm<sup>r</sup>.

August 27, 1821. Sw64

## Notice.

JAMES THORNBURN, of Norfolk, Virginia, Merchant, sole surviving Copartner of the several Copartnerships heretofore doing business as merchants at Fayetteville and Wilmington, under the Firms of

Robert & James Donaldson & Co.  
Donaldsons, MacMillan & Co. and  
Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.

Having, by his Power of Attorney, bearing date 17th March, 1821, appointed Robert Donaldson of Fayetteville and John Hogg of Wilmington and Fayetteville, jointly and severally, his Attornies, with power to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive the debts due to said Firm or any of them, and generally to act for him as survivor as aforesaid, in all things needful and necessary to the final adjustment and close of the business of the said several Firms: Notice is hereby given thereof, and all persons whatsoever, in any wise indebted to any of said Firms, are hereby requested to make payment of the debts by them respectively due, to either of said Attornies at Fayetteville, at their Cofting Room on Hay-street, opposite the Branch Bank of the United States.

JOHN HOGG, Attorney,

in fact as aforesaid.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 20, 1821.—3 64

## Catawba Springs for Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, deceased, the Executors will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House at Lincolnton, on the 23d day of October next, five sixths parts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied by Captain John Reed, together with a tract of land adjoining the said lot, containing 243 acres, more or less. Said land will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS,  
WM. J. WILSON, Executors.

Lincolnton County, N. C.

July 19, 1821. 1015

## Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO BOYS and GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, Executor.

E. PEARSON, Executor.

August 24, 1821. 64s

## Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plantation, 12 miles from Salisbury, on the Main Yadkin river. This plantation contains 360 acres of fine land, attached to which is a very valuable Ferry. Terms will be made convenient. For particulars, apply to Dr. Ferrand, in Salisbury.

Rowan Co. July 3, 1821. 57

## Yadkin Navigation

COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the tenth, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, or to any Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same. And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 26th day of August next, otherwise the shares of subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 10th day of September next; and on the same day, and at the same place, the shares of subscribers who have failed, or shall fail by that day, to make payment of instalments heretofore required by the President and Directors to be paid, will be sold at auction.

FREDERICK RANDLE,  
Treasurer of the said Company.

July 14, 1821.—55tSp10

## Houses and Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell all those well known possessions in Salisbury on which he now lives; and also, an adjoining new house, not quite finished, with two back Lots. There are on the premises large and convenient Buildings, suitable for any kind of public business. As the stand and property are generally well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description. It will be sold in detached parts, or altogether, as may suit the purchaser. A short credit will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call and view the premises.

B. P. PEARSON.

Salisbury, July 4, 1821. 6wt64

## Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail of Rowan county, on the 12th day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of Rose; says she is the property of John Cobb, or Cox, a speculator, who purchased her on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of John Bell, and was going towards the south. She says that her husband, by the name of Ned, and herself, got lost from their master in travelling, and she again from her husband. She appears to be about 30 or 35 years old; about five feet high, dark complexion, thin visage, and speaks quick. The owner is requested to come forward, according to the act of the Assembly, and receive her.

WILLIAM HOWARD, Jailor.

Salisbury, July 30, 1821. 6wt65



## THE CELEBRATED HORSE

NAPOLÉON,

WILL stand the ensuing Fall Season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars to insure. Mares sent from a distance will be kept and fed on grain at the market price. Pasture will be furnished gratis. Proper care and attention will be paid, but no liability for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

August 8, 1821.—4 62

## Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

## Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.



The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,  
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scorr.



FROM THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Stanzas on visiting a scene of childhood.

I came to the place of my birth, and said, The  
friends of my youth, where are they? And  
Echo answered, "Where are they?"

Long years had elapsed since I gazed on the scene,  
Which my fancy still rob'd in its freshness of  
green;

The spot, where a school-boy, all thoughtless I  
stray'd,  
By the side of the stream in the gloom of the  
shade.

I thought of the friends who had roam'd with me  
there,  
When the sky was so blue and the flowers were so  
fair;

All scatter'd, all sunn'd, by mountain and wave,  
And some in the cold silent womb of the grave.

I thought of the green banks that circled around,  
With wild flowers, with sweet briar and eglantine  
crown'd;

I thought of the river all still and bright  
As the face of the sky on a blue summer night.

And I thought of the trees under which we had  
stray'd,  
Of the broad leafy boughs with their coolness of  
shade;

And I hop'd, though disfigur'd, some token to find  
Of the names and the carvings, impressed on the  
rind.

All eager I hasten'd the scene to behold,  
Bewilder'd and dear by the feelings of old,  
And I deem'd that, unalter'd, my eyes should ex-  
plore  
This refuge, this haunt, this elysium of yore!

'Twas a dream—not a token or trace could I  
view

Of the names that I lov'd, of the trees that I knew;  
Like the shadows of night at the dawning of day,  
Like a tale that is told—they had vanish'd away!

And methought the lone river that murmur'd  
along,  
Was more dull in its music, more sad in its song,  
Since the birds that had nestled and warbled  
above,  
Had all fled from its banks at the fall of the grove.

I paused—and the moral came home to my heart,  
Behold, how of earth all the glories depart!  
Our visions are baseless—our hopes but a gleam,  
Our staff but a reed, and our life but a dream!

Then, oh! let us look—let our prospects allure,  
To scenes that can fade not, to realms that en-  
dure,  
To glories, to blessings, that triumph sublime,  
O'er the blightings of Change, and the ruins of  
Time!

FROM THE DARTMOUTH HERALD.

#### THERE'S NOT ONE TRUE IN SEVEN.

The following parody on one of Moore's perhaps  
best melodies, was whispered in the ear of a  
friend by a gentleman entering a ball-room.

These girls are all a fleeting show,  
For man's illusion given;  
Their smiles of joy, their tears of wo,  
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow;  
There's not one true in seven.

And false the flash of Beauty's eye,  
As fading hues of even;  
And love and laughter—all a lie;  
And hope's awakened, but to die—  
There's not one true in seven.

Poor mushrooms of a sunny day!—  
Yet bloom and be forgiven,  
For life's at best a show.—Away,  
Dull drowsy Thought!—I'll join the gay,  
And romp with all the seven.

#### Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

#### A PEDANT.

Is a dwarf a scholar, that never out-  
grows the mode and fashion of the  
school, where he should have been  
taught. He wears his little learning  
unmade up, puts it on before it was  
half finished, without pressing or  
smoothing. He studies and uses words  
with the greatest respect possible, mere-  
ly for their own sakes, like an honest  
man, without any regard of interest,  
as they are useful and serviceable to  
things; and among those he is kindest  
to strangers, (like a civil gentleman,) that  
are far from their own country,  
and most unknown. He collects old  
sayings and ends of verses, as antiqua-  
ries do old coins, and is as glad to pro-  
duce them upon all occasions. He has  
sentences ready lying by him for all  
purposes, though to no one, and talks of  
authors as familiarly as of his fellow  
collegiates. He handles arts and sci-

ences like those, that can play a little  
upon an instrument, but do not know  
whether it be in tune or not. He con-  
verses by the book; and does not talk,  
but quote. If he can but screw in  
something, that an ancient writer said,  
he believes it to be much better than if  
he had something of himself to the pur-  
pose. He is worse than one that is ut-  
terly ignorant, as a cock that sees a lit-  
tle fight worse than one that is stark  
blind. He speaks in a different dialect  
from other men, and much affects for-  
ced expressions, forgetting that hard  
words, as well as evil ones, corrupt  
good manners. If he professes physic,  
he gives his patients sound hard words  
for their money, as cheap as he can af-  
ford; for they cost him money and  
study too, before he came by them,  
and he has reason to make as much of  
them as he can. BUTLER.

#### WONDERFUL.

From a Utica, N. Y. paper.

There is not, perhaps, on earth, a  
more wonderful scene, than in the town  
of Trenton, county of Oneida and  
State of New-York—a scene that com-  
prises at once the pleasing, the beauti-  
ful, the grand, the solemn, the majes-  
tic, the sublime, the awful, the tremen-  
dous—all that can command the deli-  
ght, the transport, the admiration, the  
awe, and the astonishment of the mind.  
Other stupendous miracles of nature,  
the Falls of Niagara, the Funza of the  
Andes, the Pistill Rhaid of North  
Whales, &c. &c. have been sounded  
in the trumpet of fame, attracted the  
attention, received the visits, and grati-  
fied the curiosity of the traveller: But  
the more wonderful cataract of Trenton,  
though only two miles from the  
village of Oldenbarneveld, which is on  
the great Post Road from Albany to  
Sackett's Harbor, has, because never  
duly announced to the public, been  
passed by thousands, who have jour-  
neyed from the city of New-York and  
other more distant parts, in order to  
witness the Falls of Niagara, and who  
would even have renewed their jour-  
ney to Trenton, had they been apprised  
of that extraordinary combination  
of curiosity and wonder with which  
that cataract is attended. It is unjust  
that so interesting an exhibition of na-  
ture should remain longer in obscurity,  
and the curious traveller be defrauded  
of that enchanting gratification,  
which it never fails to afford its visit-  
ors.

It is however vain to attempt a de-  
scription with the pen. Even the in-  
spiration of the poet must prove un-  
successful in leading the imagination to  
comprehend the reality. Suffice it to  
say, that, as wonderful as the cele-  
brated Falls of Niagara are, those who  
have visited both, have given prefer-  
ence to the cataract at Trenton: which,  
though it does not oppress and stun  
the senses with its appalling thunder,  
nor can boast of the waters of all the  
lakes descending in a sheet of 150 feet  
perpendicular, yet extends its diversi-  
fied scenery between two and three  
miles with several lofty falls, perpen-  
dicular and acute, beautiful, grand and  
sublime. They are the falls of East-  
Canada Creek. The river has worn  
down its bed of limestone more than  
a hundred feet—has hewn out the lo-  
fty sides in various phantastic forms—  
presenting elevated towns—fortified  
castles, and grand amphitheatres, the  
pendant roof of overhanging moun-  
tains, concave and convex curvatures  
in geometrical order, that now wel-  
come the descending stream, now turn  
the mad torrent from its course, and  
force it upon opposite rocks. On a  
level with its waters, and windings at  
its side, the visitor is furnished with a  
smooth pavement, from which the river  
has retired for his accommodation,  
sometimes retreating twenty or thirty  
feet, that the large party may walk a-  
breast, then crowding them into small  
platoons, then compelling them to  
march Indian file, then forcing them  
to climb the side rocks, to creep round  
over hanging projections, when it sud-  
denly opens upon them a most stupen-  
dous and enchanting scenery, where  
more than can be described arrests the  
astonished eye—where the cloud tow-  
ering hemlock with other evergreens,  
crowding to the verge, from a station  
of 150 feet aloft, bend over their tall  
heads, and reach forward their branch-  
es to witness the wonders beneath,  
conspiring, by their verdure contrasted  
to native rocks, to embellish with a  
beauteous charm the superb majesty of  
the grand exhibition. But why am I  
insensibly led to paint what nature al-  
one is here able to display. I will  
only add, that amidst its great variety  
of curiosities are petrifications of di-

vers animals, which thousands of years  
have sported and swam together in this  
once yielding element, now converted  
to adamant—among which are fish of  
several sorts and dimensions, from  
nine inches to four feet in length, lying  
horizontally in the different strata of  
solid rock, 50 or 100 feet below the  
general surface. He who visits this  
wonderful scenery, will desire to visit  
it again; and those to whom it had  
been described, confess, *uno ore*, that  
the half was not told them.

#### POLAR SEAS.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

The Annuaire, published by the Bureau  
of Longitude, in Paris, contains an article  
on the polar seas, which comprises some  
interesting details. It appears, from ob-  
servations, that in Behring's Strait the  
currents are all directed towards the north;  
and that, on the contrary, those in Davis's  
Strait run towards the south—whence it  
is concluded, that at the bottom of Baffin's  
bay there exists a communication with  
the Icy Sea, and that Greenland is com-  
pletely divided from the continent of A-  
merica; a point still unascertained.

Another very remarkable fact in the  
history of our globe, is the dissolution  
suffered by the mountains of ice which  
descend from the north of the Atlantic  
ocean, and which sometimes reach even  
the tropics before they are dissolved.—  
These frequently occasion embarrass-  
ments to navigators, of which the follow-  
ing is an example:

On the 10th of January captain Day-  
ment sailed from the coast of Newfound-  
land, and in the evening encountered sev-  
eral floating islands. On the following  
morning, at sun-rise, the ship was so  
completely enveloped in ice that there ap-  
peared no means of escape, even from  
the tops of the masts.

The ice, in its whole extent, rose about  
14 feet above the surface of the waters;  
it drifted towards the south-east, and bore  
the ship along with it 29 successive days.  
On the 17th of February, captain Day-  
ment, being then 300 miles east of Cape  
Race, in 44 deg. 37 min. north latitude,  
perceived an opening towards the south-  
east, and succeeded in disengaging him-  
self. On the 19th of January to the 3d  
of February the brig made only 4 miles  
a day. On the 3d of February to the 17th  
of the month, she rapidly in-  
creased about a mile an hour. M. Day-  
ment reports, that during the 29 days  
that this singular navigation lasted, he de-  
scribed near one hundred very extensive  
mountains of compact and blueish ice,  
such as sailors call Greenland ice.

There are also some interesting re-  
marks on the declination of the needle,  
which is the angle formed by the direc-  
tion of the needle with the meridian of  
the place. By accurate measurement,  
made on the 15th of October, at 9 o'clock  
in the morning, this angle was found e-  
qual to 22 deg. 16 min.; that is to say,  
the northern extremity of the needle, in-  
stead of being directly accurate towards  
the north, declined that quantity towards  
the west.

At Paris, in 1580, the declination was  
eastern, and equal to 11 deg. 30 min. In  
1663 the needle pointed direct to the  
north. After remaining two years in  
that position, it gradually declined towards  
the west. In 1678 the western declina-  
tion was already 1 deg. 30 min. and in  
1818 it amounted to 22 deg. 26 min. It  
is observed, that the progressive declina-  
tion of the needle towards the west has  
continually decreased, which seems to in-  
dicate that in some time it may become  
retrograde.

#### NEW CHRONOMETER.

FROM THE SARATOGA FARMER.

Since writing the article for this paper  
which notices some late experimental  
proofs of the perfection and accuracy of  
modern science, I have received a letter  
from an intelligent friend in England, con-  
cerning a newly invented Chronometer,  
that merits a place in that article. The  
Chronometer is an instrument for the ex-  
act measurement of time, which is of the  
first importance to navigators.

When Capt. Parry sailed on his voyage  
of discovery, the inventor of what he  
claims to be a new principle, a watch ma-  
ker in London, sent several of these time-  
keepers on trial, for proof of accuracy.  
They were rectified to the true time at  
Greenwich, and on their return, after a  
long voyage in Polar seas, and an absence  
of 504 days, their mean error, on compar-  
ison with the observatory, was only one  
second and eight-tenths! This seems in-  
credible; but he has sent me what would  
be deemed satisfactory evidence of the  
fact before any tribunal. He says the in-  
ventors, Messrs Parkinson and Frodsham,  
sent the Chronometers at their own risk,  
in competition with 14 in all, and that the  
"new principle" was fully and fairly tested.  
All the others were stopped or rendered  
useless, by the extreme severity of the  
frost. Capt. P. has now gone on a second  
voyage of discovery in the same regions,  
and relies on the new Chronometers for  
his reckoning. The former mean error  
did not amount to a half mile of distance.  
If all this be true, the discovery may be  
deemed highly important.

#### Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. BINGHAM & WHITE:

In reading the communication of one  
of your respectable correspondents, on  
the laws prescribing the manner in  
which retailers' licenses shall be obtain-  
ed, I was gratified to see a person of  
so exalted talents come forward for  
the express purpose of exposing a pre-  
vailing vice, and submitting an amend-  
ment to the present method of obtain-  
ing information of the qualification of  
applicants. And however different  
may be my ideas on the subject, from  
those of the writer, yet I think he mer-  
its the thanks of his fellow-citizens for  
his disinterested and able performance.

I am aware that there is a deficiency  
in the present mode of obtaining cer-  
tificates of the respectability of per-  
sons applying for retailers' licenses;  
but I doubt whether the plan proposed  
would have the desired effect. In or-  
der to extirpate an evil, you must strike  
at the root; but I fear an adoption of  
the proposed alteration would no more  
than lop off one of the branches.

"Will Single" appears to suppose it  
much easier to give false parole evidence  
in open court, than to procure like  
written testimony. In this I presume  
he is not sufficiently acquainted with  
human nature, to be a proper judge.  
It is true he proposes that the certi-  
ficate of three respectable persons shall  
be required; but what does this amount  
to? If the court at present receives  
the declaration of those who are not  
entitled to credit, or as "Will" sug-  
gests, no testimony at all, can it be ex-  
pected they would be very particular  
as to the respectability of those giving  
the certificate?

But if "Will's" doctrine be correct,  
how deficient is the law on many im-  
portant occasions: if truth, without a  
mixture of falsehood, is more certainly  
obtained in writing, than by the witness  
appearing in open court, how much ex-  
pense and trouble would be saved by  
adopting "Will's" amendment on all  
litigated occasions. If "Will" should  
say that the obligation of an oath is  
imposed in the one case; I reply, so  
might it be legally done in the other;  
and would this not be a more advan-  
tageous alteration than the one proposed?

But as I fear nothing less than  
legislative interference will deprive  
"Will's little wasps" of their venom,  
I shall endeavour to point out the cause  
of the evil, in hopes that those who  
may have the public interest entrusted  
to their care, will lend their assistance  
in time of need. In this project I am  
aware that reformation must be pro-  
gressive, believing that no man, or set  
of men, can at once put an entire stop  
to a growing evil of such magnitude,  
especially where their predecessors have  
so far mistaken the proper remedy.

In order, therefore, to discover the  
principal cause of the evil, we shall be  
under the disagreeable necessity of  
making the inquiry, who are the mem-  
bers of our county court, on what oc-  
casion, and under what circumstances,  
were they appointed members of that  
body? In making this inquiry, it is  
not my intention to wound the feelings  
of those worthy Justices, who, anxious  
for the public good, devote much of  
their time and money to the service of  
their country; on the contrary, I ap-  
plaud their patriotic exertions for the  
benefit of their fellow-citizens. But  
can we expect, under the existing cir-  
cumstances, that a majority of the Jus-  
tices should be men qualified to fill the  
office, either with credit to themselves,  
or advantage to the public? I think we  
cannot. The common practice is,  
whenever an upstart, destitute of every  
necessary qualification to constitute a  
magistrate, wishes to be saluted with  
the appellation of 'Squire, he, in order  
to accomplish his design, is uncommo-  
nly active in electioneering schemes,  
dealing slander out plentifully to his  
enemies, and extolling the pretended  
virtues of his favourite to the skies,  
when, in all probability, the only cir-  
cumstance that made the one his friend,  
was a promise of that office; or the  
other his foe, a conviction of his su-  
perior talents and patriotism. What  
are we to expect from such officers?  
Precisely such fruit as we see them  
bear, not only in authorizing the pests  
to society to retail spirituous liquors,  
but in every thing the law has made  
them Judges;—yes, and in a thousand  
instances where their authority is self-  
created. How often do we see them  
taking cognizance of suits when juris-  
diction exclusively belongs to the  
courts of Justice; and not unfrequent-

ly exercising authority delegated to no  
power on earth?

From this view of the subject, noth-  
ing advantageous can be expected un-  
til a sufficient inducement is held out  
to make the appointment worthy the  
acceptance of men of merit. This has  
hitherto been withheld, either from  
mistaken notions of policy, or from  
sinister motives in a few individuals.  
What, then, is the course we should  
pursue? Make the office of Justice  
of the Peace respectable, by appoint-  
ing such men only, as are eminent for  
learning, talents, and piety; make it,  
at least, not expensive, by allowing a  
moderate compensation for services  
performed: dismiss a host of the ig-  
norant, by compelling all who hold the  
office to keep a regular docket of their  
proceedings: invite the vicious to re-  
tire, by compelling them to give a du-  
plicate from the docket whenever called  
on; depriving them of their oppor-  
tunity, so much esteemed by some, of  
keeping secrets for their friends in  
certain cases. Persevere in this way  
for a few years, and I dare predict  
"Will's little wasps," and their zealous  
patrons, will sink into their native  
nothingness.

In writing this communication, my  
object is not to expose to contempt any  
individuals; but to bring into view the  
vices and the cause thereof, of a set  
of men, from whose misconduct origi-  
nate a principal part of the evils in society.  
Y.

A late number of the Edinburgh Medical and  
Surgical Journal, relates a case of tetanus or  
lock-jaw, cured by a large quantity of tincture of  
opium (laudanum) administered by mistake. An  
embrocation, consisting of two ounces and a half  
of laudanum and two drachms of camphorated  
spirit and as much ether, was intended to be rub-  
bed on the breast by the table spoonful an hour,  
while a purgative electuary was at the same time  
to be given internally by the table spoonful.—  
Through a mistake, the prescriptions were re-  
versed, and a surprising cure was effected in a  
short time.

#### Religious.

THE PRAYER: A FABLE.

A Hermit, who was honored as a saint,  
while kneeling with his face bowed to the  
earth in pious meditation, was thus ad-  
dressed by an Angel—"Do you not see  
that female in a nun's habit, who is pro-  
strate at the foot of the crucifix offering up  
her prayers? while yonder city dame,  
with a smile on her countenance, is busi-  
ly employed in making a gown? Pray tell  
me which of them is honoring the Deity?  
which of them is praying?" "Doubtless  
the one at the crucifix," said the Hermit.  
"You mistake," replied the Spirit, "she  
is praying only for form's sake, she is pi-  
ous only with her lips, but the latter is  
employed in a real act of piety." "How  
can that be," rejoined the Hermit, "when  
she is occupied in making a profane gar-  
ment?" "She is at work for a poor or-  
phan," said the Spirit, and vanished.

Moral—It is not the saying of good  
things, but the performance of them, that  
renders us acceptable to Heaven.

Epistle of PUBLIUS LENTULUS, PRO-CONSUL, to the  
Roman Senate, describing the person of JE-  
SUS CHRIST.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS:

There appeared in these our days a  
man of great virtue, named JESUS CHRIST,  
who is yet living among us, and of the  
Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of  
Truth; but his own disciples call him the  
Son of God. He raiseth the dead, and  
cureth all manner of diseases. A man  
of stature somewhat tall and comely, with  
a very reverend countenance, such as the  
beholders may both love and fear; his hair  
of the color of a filbert fully ripe, plain to  
his ears, whence downward it is orient of  
color, somewhat curling and waving about  
his shoulders; in the midst of his head is  
a seam or partition of his head, after the  
manner of the Nazarites; his forehead  
plain and delicate; his face without spot  
or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red;  
his nose and mouth exactly formed; his  
beard thick, the color of his hair, not of  
any great length, but forked; his look in-  
nocent; his eyes grey, clear, and quick—  
in reproving, terrible—in admonishing  
courteous—in speaking, very modest and  
wise—in proportion of body, well shaped—  
none have seen him laugh; many have  
seen him weep—a man for his singular  
beauty, surpassing the children of men.

The gamester, if he die a martyr to his  
passion, is doubly ruined. He adds his soul to  
every other loss, and by the act of suicide, re-  
nounces earth to forfeit heaven.